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TODAY'S WEATHER: Partly cloudy. Temp. -40 to -10. Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Temp. -40 to -10. Yesterday: Partly cloudy. Temp. -40 to -10. **ADDITIONAL WEATHER:** PAGE 2

Austria	8 S.	Lebanon	20 P.
Belgium	2 S.	Luxembourg	18 L.F.
Denmark	2 D.K.	Morocco	120 D.
Eire (Inc. Ind.)	7 P.	Netherlands	1 P.
France	1 D.F.	Portugal	2 N.K.
Germany	1 D.F.	Spain	8 E.C.
Great Britain	8 P.	Sweden	18 P.
Greece	10 D.	Switzerland	120 S.F.
India	20 S.	Turkey	150 S.F.
Iran	25 R.L.	U.S. Military	150 S.F.
Italy	150 L.R.	Yugoslavia	6 D.



GETTING TO GRIPS—West German Chancellor Willy Brandt greeting Rainer Barzel, head of opposition Christian Democratic party, to a foreign policy conference yesterday.

Bars Changes in Bonn Treaty

Gromyko Bolsters Brandt's Hand

BONN, April 12 (UPI)—A strong statement by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko in Moscow bolstered Chancellor Willy Brandt today in a confrontation with opposition leaders.

The chancellor, flanked by Foreign Minister Walter Scheel, met the opposition leaders tonight to try to overcome their opposition to the non-aggression treaties Mr. Brandt signed with the Soviet Union and Poland in 1970. Neither side gave any details of the meeting.

In his statement to the foreign affairs committee of the Supreme Soviet today, Mr. Gromyko said the Soviet Union would not accept any amendment of the treaties.

Mr. Brandt's Christian Democratic opponents.

"The treaty furnishes the necessary political foundation for a radical turn in Soviet-West German relations and their all-round development," he said.

West Germany now faces a choice of either friendship or hostility with the Soviet Union.

The Bonn government spokesman, Conrad Ahlers, said at a press conference that he believed the Gromyko statement would have a favorable effect on the opposition leaders at tonight's confrontation.

The confrontation aimed mainly at trying to budge Christian Democrat leader Rainer Barzel from the flat "no" his party placed to give to the treaties in their present form.

The critical vote on ratification of the treaties is expected in the Bundestag parliament's lower house, in early May. Mr. Brandt's coalition of Social Democrats and Free Democrats commands only one vote more than the 249 required to ratify the treaties.

If the government is defeated in the vote, Mr. Brandt would be expected to call for new elections, a year ahead of schedule.

"What we plan to ask the chancellor is what plans his government has for improving the treaties before the vote," Christian Democrat deputy chairman Gerhard Stoltenberg said.

In recent weeks, Soviet leaders have stated repeatedly they would accept no changes in the

treaties under which the Bonn government accepts Germany's postwar borders as inviolable.

Mr. Brandt's main effort was expected to concentrate on impressing his opposition with the support for the treaties he has had from Washington, London and other allied capitals.

Shortly before the confrontation with the opposition leaders

started, Mr. Scheel had a talk with Soviet ambassador to Bonn Valentin Palin, at the ambassador's request.

Mr. Scheel also was to meet Heinz Kuehn, president of parliament's upper house, the Bundesrat. Mr. Kuehn returned today from a visit to Moscow, where he had a 90-minute interview with the Soviet ambassador.

The announcement said: "B-52 aircraft have conducted strikes against North Vietnamese military targets which are supporting the massive invasion of South Vietnam by enemy forces. These B-52 strikes against military logistics and airfield facilities are in addition to the continuing use of tactical air and naval gunfire south of, in and north of the DMZ."

The announcement gave no indication how deep the strikes were. Informants said they were below the 20th parallel, but declined to pinpoint them.

Shelling continues. Shelling and ground assaults were again reported from one end of the country to the other yesterday but the results, as they have been since the weekend, were either inconclusive or favored the South Vietnamese.

Many of the American officials who were clearly dismayed in the first few days when South Vietnamese defenses were crumbling are now beginning to foster the hope that the Communist push may yet be turned back.

So far the hope is based on the apparent inability of the North Vietnamese to consolidate their early gains with bigger successes rather than any substantial recouping by the Saigon forces of what the Communists took quickly.

The territory below the Demilitarized Zone and much of Binh Long Province northwest of Saigon is still theirs. But little else has been added.

"With divisions streaming in plus all those tanks and heavy artillery and the 3d Division falling apart, we had every reason to fear the worst when this thing started," said one source whose

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

for entry while in office to rejection of Market membership on the terms negotiated by the Conservative government.

Anti-market forces have been pressing hard for an official party commitment to a referendum in the belief that a majority in Britain would reject entry even if it were approved by Parliament.

Left-wingers are now expected to step up their campaign to guide Labor toward opposition to the Market in principle, a fear voiced by Mr. Jenkins when he resigned.

The first test of Labor's new position will come early next week when Parliament votes on an amendment presented by Conservative party anti-Market rebels, which also calls for a referendum.

But with Mr. Jenkins and his lieutenants now free to abstain or vote with the Conservatives on crucial Common Market legislation, government business managers are confident the amendment will be defeated.

Mr. Wilson sat silently through the parliamentary party meeting as Mr. Jenkins, in a subdued but defiant speech, warned that the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Step to Barring Entry Labor Party MPs Unit Votes To Demand EEC Referendum

LONDON, April 12 (UPI)—Britain's leading Labor party moved a step closer to outright rejection of British entry into the Common Market today with a demand for a national referendum on Europe.

An angry meeting of rank-and-file legislators endorsed the party leadership's sudden policy switch in favor of a referendum by 129 votes to 96. Fifty-eight Laborites either abstained or did not attend the session.

While anti-Market left-wingers hailed the result as a triumph,

● British employment minister asks rail union leaders to meet him in an effort to avert a slowdown. Page 2.

another advocate of British entry into Europe quit the party leadership, the seventh in 48 hours.

He was Laborite spokesman on Scottish affairs Dickson Macdonald, who stormed out accusing party leader Harold Wilson of "abdication of leadership."

Mr. Dickson's departure and that of six other pro-European led by deputy party leader Roy Jenkins underlined the deep split in the Commons Market and referendum issues have inflicted on Labor.

At today's closed-door session of the parliamentary Labor party, Mr. Jenkins and his supporters solemnly accused their colleagues of damaging party credibility by their somersaults over Europe.

Under Mr. Wilson's leadership, Labor has moved from support

could take place by the end of this month.

Indian sources said that the Indian delegation would be headed by Durga Prasad Dhar, Mrs. Gandhi's top adviser on foreign policy.

Mr. Dhar, a 53-year-old Kashmiri Brahmin, was formerly India's ambassador in Moscow. For the last two years, he has been officially designated as the head of the Policy Planning Department of India's Foreign Ministry.

The sources said Mrs. Gandhi's letter has not mentioned any subject of discussion, merely stating that she was willing to meet Mr. Bhutto for talks in the search of "durable peace" in the subcontinent, but that a meeting should be preceded by a preliminary emissary level meeting.

Talks Likely Later in Month For India-Pakistan Summit

NEW DELHI, April 12 (UPI)—Preliminary talks for an India-Pakistan summit meeting appear likely to be held later this month.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi received this afternoon a personal letter from Pakistani President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto accepting a proposal for a meeting at emissary level to be held in Pakistan. The proposal was made by Mrs. Gandhi in her letter to Mr. Bhutto earlier this month.

The correspondence was conveyed through the Swiss Embassy, which has been looking after the diplomatic interests of the two countries since they broke off relations during the war last December.

Meanwhile, Mr. Bhutto said today in Rawalpindi that a meeting between him and Mrs. Gandhi

CENTO Talks End LONDON, April 12 (UPI)—Military leaders of the Central Treaty Organization today ended a two-day meeting on naval coordination, air defense and communications. The CENTO military committee meeting included members from Iran, Turkey, the United States, Pakistan and Britain.

Nixon Reviewing Continuation Of GI Pullout From Vietnam

B-52s Renew Raids Into N. Vietnam

By Peter Osnos

SAIGON, April 12 (UPI)—U.S. B-52 bombers attacked air bases and fuel and supply depots inside North Vietnam in pre-dawn raids early today, the U.S. command announced.

The raids were the second time in four days the huge bombers have struck over North Vietnam after a more than four-year absence.

The command announced the latest round of strikes in a call to newsmen just before dawn but gave only scanty details. A spokesman said the raids were significant, but he did not elaborate.

Apparently one reason for the command's fast disclosure was to announce it before Radio Hanoi and seek to lessen any propaganda value North Vietnamese charges might have.

The announcement said: "B-52 aircraft have conducted strikes against North Vietnamese military targets which are supporting the massive invasion of South Vietnam by enemy forces. These B-52 strikes against military logistics and airfield facilities are in addition to the continuing use of tactical air and naval gunfire south of, in and north of the DMZ."

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

France Urges Renewed Negotiation

Wants Talks 'Without Delay'

Bid Like Hanoi's, U.S. Says

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS, April 12 (UPI)—France lent its prestige today to Communist demands for an immediate resumption of the Vietnam peace talks, which were unilaterally suspended for an indefinite period by the United States and South Vietnam on March 23.

A government spokesman told newsmen after the weekly cabinet session that "the French government, notably as host of the Paris conference, expresses the hope that the conference will resume its work without delay in order to achieve a settlement and assure the security and independence of the Vietnamese populations."

Although neither the United States nor South Vietnamese delegations would comment on the French government statement, the allies rejected Communist demands that the talks resume tomorrow. Thursday has been the regular meeting date for nearly four years, since the negoti-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

WASHINGTON, April 12 (UPI)—The United States firmly expressed its "displeasure" today with the French government statement calling on the Americans and South Vietnamese to return to the suspended peace talks.

The U.S. expression followed another meeting at the White House of the Washington Special Action Group that has been conferring daily on the Vietnam war.

Under-Secretary of State U. Alexis Johnson, after attending the meeting, summoned French Embassy chargé d'affaires Emmanuel de Margerie to the State Department, to receive the American protest.

State Department spokesman Robert J. McCloskey said the United States wanted "to express our displeasure" over what it considers to be a "one-sided" French statement.

Criticizing the French commentary, Mr. Mc-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

May 1 Level Of 69,000 Is Affirmed

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON, April 12 (UPI)—President Nixon is determined to bring U.S. troop strength in Vietnam down to 69,000 by May 1, as promised, but he has made no decision regarding the next phase of the withdrawal program, the White House said today.

The President will make another decision on the withdrawal program "based on the circumstances" and make an announcement before May 1, press secretary Ron Ziegler said.

Mr. Nixon is sending in more air and sea power to support the South Vietnamese, to protect American forces in South Vietnam and "to assure the continuance of our withdrawal program," Mr. Ziegler said.

Despite a continuing reduction of forces in South Vietnam, there are nearly 35,000 men aboard Navy ships offshore—a figure that has almost doubled in recent weeks—and more than 30,000 servicemen—mostly Air Force—in neighboring Thailand.

Senate Minority Leader Hugh Scott, R. Pa., and House Minority Leader Gerald R. Ford, R. Mich., told reporters after a GOP leadership meeting with the President that the South Vietnamese are doing "well" in resisting the latest North Vietnamese attack and that the country supports the President in his use of air and sea power.

Conflicting Remarks Mr. Ford first raised the possibility that the next withdrawal announcement might be postponed. Declaring that there "has never been a commitment in previous withdrawals that one would automatically follow," he said, however, that he was not suggesting a halt would be ordered.

"I don't think you can assume anything at this point," he said. Sen. Scott said, however, that "the withdrawals are continuing, and to the best of my knowledge, and to the best of my judgment, will continue. Suitable announcements will be made at the President's discretion."

Attempting to clarify the conflicting comments, Mr. Ziegler said: "It is our intention and hope and policy to continue with troop withdrawals, but I will not predict what decision the President will make... the actions we are taking are to support the withdrawal program."

Since the beginning of the withdrawal program, the President has said his decisions were made on the basis of three factors: the level of enemy activity; the ability of South Vietnam to assume its own defense; and the willingness of the Communists to negotiate.

Mr. Ziegler has maintained since the pre-Easter halt of negotiations in Paris that they could be resumed at any time the Communist delegates want to negotiate seriously.

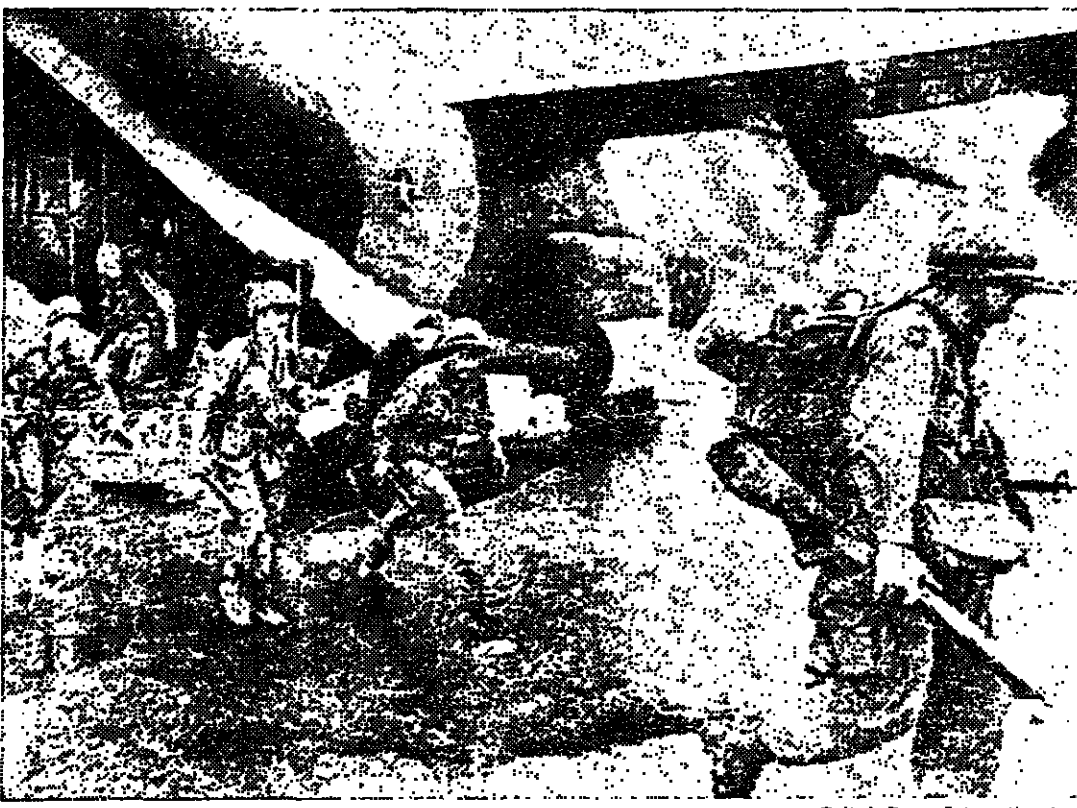
He emphasized that when the history of this period is made known "the United States will not be found wanting" in efforts to achieve a peaceful settlement.

The responsibility for the fighting rests with North Vietnam, he emphasized, "because of their failure to seek a negotiated settlement."

Mr. Ziegler accused the North Vietnamese of resorting to propaganda "to divert attention from the failure on their part to negotiate."

"They built up supplies and they were preparing for this invasion at the very time when they knew full well there was a negotiating solution available to be talked about, and they chose not to accept that," he said.

"Our position is we are ready for serious negotiations. They apparently aren't." Pentagon sources have disclosed the dispatch of two more B-52 (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



ARRIVING—U.S. Army troops of the 196th Infantry Brigade leaving a C-130 after an airlift from Da Nang to Phu Bai airfield to beef up defenses in the area near Hue.

GI Protest Order for Duty at Front

PHU BAI, South Vietnam, April 12 (Reuters)—American troops who angrily refused to go on patrol near the front line were persuaded to change their minds today when their colonel led them himself.

After a heated argument at this U.S. installation near Hue, the men of the 196th Light Infantry Division finally agreed to go into the bush—but not before they protested that it was too dangerous.

[The Associated Press reported that the protest involved about 100 men from Charlie Company, 2d Battalion, 1st Infantry.]

At one point, a GI ran up to a group of newsmen who witnessed the scene with a scribbled note, urging them: "Give this to my wife, please."

The soldier, Spec. 4 Richard Johnson, dashed the note off while a company captain tried to get him into a Jeep.

He said: "Baby, I love you. I've done something very serious today. I refused to go into combat and I may not see you for a very long time and I may even have to go to prison. I've done this because in the end I want to see you again and the baby."

Col. Fred Mitchell finally led the men out of the base in trucks, driving the lead Jeep. The men finally consented to go, Spec. 4 Mike Crookston spoke to reporters as a heated argument between the other men and the colonel went on.

He said: "If there were GIs out there that needed protection that would be different. But there ain't nobody out there except a bunch of Dinks [Vietnamese]."

Even some of the officers sounded disgruntled.

It said: "The soldiers are presently occupying the originally planned defense position in the vicinity of Phu Bai."

The command statement said that when the troops were making preparations to move, a "rumor to the effect that the area was an ambush site, loaded with booby traps, circulated among some members of the command."

Numerous correspondents were in the area interviewing soldiers. Several soldiers told correspondents that they did not want to go into the field.

"None of the soldiers actually refused to go into the field or failed to obey the orders of their officers and noncommissioned officers," it said.

The White House announced March 29 that Mr. Kissinger would visit Japan April 15-18 to confer with high officials and to meet with officers of the Japan-United States Economic Council.

He was scheduled to meet with Premier Eisaku Sato and Foreign Minister Takeo Fukuda in a further attempt to reassure them regarding United States policy following the President's visit to China.

Mr. Kissinger will accompany the President to Canada tomorrow and return with him Saturday, Mr. Ziegler said.

The President conferred late yesterday with the Senate Democratic leader, Mike Mansfield, and the Senate Republican leader, Hugh Scott, who are leaving this weekend for a visit to China.

U.S. Copter Force In Vietnam Down To 900 Aircraft

SAIGON, April 12 (AP)—The U.S. command announced today the withdrawal of 640 more troops from South Vietnam, including a helicopter unit with 30 aircraft.

The U.S. command said the latest reduction of helicopters leaves fewer than 900 in Vietnam. There were 3,900 in April, 1969.

Senate Panel Won't Subpoena 2 Nixon Aides in TIT Probe

WASHINGTON, April 12 (UPI).—By a 6-5 tie vote, the Senate Judiciary Committee refused today to subpoena two White House aides in its TIT investigation.

A motion by Sen. Sam J. Ervin, D.-N.C., to issue subpoenas for Peter Flanigan and William Timmons was defeated during closed committee meetings called to take up President Nixon's decision to invoke the so-called executive privilege doctrine to prevent the two from testifying.

Also defeated, by a 5-4 vote, as a compromise move to invite Mr. Flanigan and Mr. Timmons to appear only at a closed committee meeting.

Chairman James O. Eastland, Miss. abstained on the key vote, giving Republicans a victory since a majority was required to authorize subpoenas.

The Democrats have nine committee seats and the Republicans seven but with Sen. Eastland abstaining, there was a tie in the right party line voting because no other Democrats, Sens. Birch Bayh of Indiana, and John I. Moellan of Arkansas, were absent.

The only Republican absent was Sen. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina.

Senate Action Delayed.

The committee is investigating activities of International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. and this as held up final Senate action in the nomination of Richard G. Kleindienst to be attorney general.

The White House announced that Mr. Flanigan would refuse to testify on grounds of "executive privilege."

"It's vital that we know what Flanigan had to say to Ramsden," said Sen. Robert Byrd, D., W.Va. He referred to Richard Ramsden, former temporary White House aide who prepared a financial re-

port on TIT at Mr. Flanigan's request, according to Senate testimony.

The government subsequently settled out of court an anti-trust suit against the company, permitting it to keep the Hartford Fire Insurance Co.

"This whole thing smokes a cloud of distrust about the relationship between the government and huge corporations," Sen. Byrd said. "It's a matter of public interest that we should know what Flanigan had to say to Ramsden."

White House press secretary Ron Ziegler announced that Mr. Nixon had invoked executive privilege to prevent both Mr. Flanigan and Mr. Timmons from testifying.

If the President wants to make his nominees for attorney general and judicial appointments a matter of executive privilege, that will be his responsibility, and not mine," said Sen. Ervin.

It was Mr. Flanigan who procured the services of Mr. Ramsden, an outside financial consultant, to write a report that led the Justice Department to drop a billion dollar anti-trust suit against TIT.

Mr. Timmons has been identified as the White House aide who made inquiries about how much money TIT would contribute to the Republican National Convention in San Diego and whether any of that money would go to Mr. Nixon's re-election campaign.

The Judiciary Committee later called for another medical examination of TIT lobbyist Dita D. Beard to determine her present condition and when she might be able to testify.

The committee agreed unanimously to ask two Denver heart specialists to re-examine Mrs. Beard.

The lobbyist, a key figure in allegations that an out-of-court settlement of a federal anti-trust suit against TIT was "bought" to aid the GOP National convention, is still under the care of an osteopathic physician, Dr. L.M. Radetsky.

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D., Mass., yesterday disclosed that the government was investigating Dr. Radetsky for possible fraud in connection with Medicare payments.

American Jailed In Nice on Drugs

NICE, April 12 (AP).—Audrey Ratnoff, 42, of Elizabeth, N.J., was sentenced today to two years in prison and fined \$2,500,000 for drug trafficking.

Mrs. Ratnoff, a decorator, was arrested in March, 1971, at the French-Italian frontier while driving a car which followed a truck carrying another car belonging to her. In one car, customs officers found 243 plastic packets containing 374 pounds of hashish and Indian hemp.

Miss Ratnoff's attorney told the court that she believed the traffic she was involved in concerned pornographic films and not drugs.

Her time awaiting trial will be taken off her sentence. She said she will spend the time writing a book.

Senate Panel Votes to Forbid Use of USIA Films Within U.S.

WASHINGTON, April 12 (UPI).—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has voted to impose an absolute ban on all public showings of USIA films within the United States.

Only Sen. Jacob K. Javits, R., N.Y., voted against the prohibition as the committee continued its consideration of legislation to authorize \$663 million for the State Department and \$200 million for USIA for fiscal 1973.

Impetus for the ban on public showings of USIA propaganda films arose out of the broadcast of a USIA film on Czechoslovakia as part of Sen. James I. Buckley's regular monthly telecast to constituents last weekend.

Sen. Buckley is Sen. Javits's colleague from New York.

The disputed film was made in 1968, and the Foreign Relations Committee chairman, J. William Fulbright, D., Ark., protested that existing laws barred public showing of USIA films within the United States. However, the Justice Department ruled that one provision of existing law made USIA films available to congressmen and said that it could do nothing to stop the Buckley showing.

Sen. Frank Church, D., Idaho, offered the amendment to the authorization legislation forbidding any USIA materials to be disseminated within the United States. Sen. Church said that the amendment made it clear that while members of Congress, newsmen and the public could peruse USIA materials upon re-



Associated Press

BACK IN TEXAS—Former President Johnson, 63, who had a heart attack last week, was flown yesterday to San Antonio to enter Brooke Army Hospital. He looked worn and tired. He was wired to a portable heart-monitoring unit, attached at the University of Virginia hospital before his five-hour flight.

Nixon Drug Adviser Says U.S. Has Means to Halt 'Epidemic'

By Dana Adams Schmidt

WASHINGTON, April 12 (UPI).—Dr. Jerome T. Jaffe said yesterday that American medical techniques, including "quarantine," now provide the means to "break the back" of what he called the heroin "epidemic" in this country, much, he said, as the use of heroin by the military in Vietnam was curbed.

In an interview, the 38-year-old Dr. Jaffe, director of the White House Special Action Office for Drug Abuse Prevention, recalled his report to President Nixon upon returning from a visit to Vietnam during which he started a urinalysis program for servicemen.

"He pointed his finger at me in the special way he has, and he said: 'I want you to learn from and use that Vietnam experience.' This is what I have done," the doctor said.

Dr. Jaffe said that the number of true addicts detected on departure from Vietnam—persons who cannot stop using heroin long enough to beat the tests—has grown to 1.1 to 1.5 percent of the departing servicemen, compared with 5.5 to 6 percent when the program started last July.

Percentage Declines

He said that random tests, which also catch the occasional user, are running around 5 percent positive and the percentage is declining. He believes that before testing began, the percentage of occasional users was probably 10 to 15.

In the United States, meanwhile, estimates of the number of heroin users continue to go up. The latest figure issued by the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs last month is 515,000. The figure is extrapolated from the number of reported deaths from heroin overdoses.

Dr. Jaffe feels that heroin addiction in the United States has reached a point of "crisis."

The essential technique used in Vietnam was and is "quarantine," he explained, "taking the sources of infection out of circulation."

"Because we know that one drug user communicates the drug experience to another, as in a flu epidemic," he said, the armed services isolate individuals identified as hard-drug users, keeping them away from non-users.

This technique has worked in Vietnam, Dr. Jaffe said, although heroin continued to be available. "I hear that the price has even decreased slightly," he said.

Four Killed in 19 Seconds

Miss Davis Trial Jury Hears Tape Recording of Fusillade

SAN JOSE, Calif., April 12 (AP).—The crack of gunfire filled the Angela Davis trial courtroom yesterday as the prosecutor played a tape recording of the shootout two years ago which took four lives.

The tape, inadvertently taken by a state personnel consultant, recorded more than a dozen quick, slapping blasts fired during a prisoner escape bid at the Marin County courthouse Aug. 7, 1970. Miss Davis is accused of plotting the escape.

Jurors leaned forward in their chairs to listen intently to the sounds, then several asked that it be replayed and it was. The shooting lasted exactly 19 seconds. Four persons were killed in that time.

The consultant, James Brown, said he was in a courthouse office interviewing a candidate for employment and recording the interview.

"We were interviewing along," he testified, "and there was a loud noise outside.... Then there was kind of a slapping sound out on the balcony and the window broke in on the room we were in. We left quite rapidly."

In the rush, he said, he forgot to turn the tape recorder off.

When he returned to the room later, he found "splattered lead particles" which indicated gunfire had broken the windows. He also found the tape which he said he delivered to the sheriff.

Earlier, a San Quentin prison guard testified he fired at kidnappers holding hostages but insisted that they shot at him first.

Officer John Matthews said he thought he hit at least one of the kidnappers.

A prosecutor crippled in the shooting testified that he shot the same persons Mr. Matthews said he shot at.

Mr. Matthews, who described himself as an expert marksman and instructor, testified that when he heard of the kidnapping he drove to the courthouse with trainee officers and a pile of weapons.

Mr. Matthews said he spotted escaping San Quentin convicts and an accomplice herding hostages into a van. He drove his car into position as a roadblock, and crouched behind another car with a high-powered carbine.

"I saw this yellow van approaching.... They stopped the van even with me and they were scanning the area from right to left, sweeping the area with their eyes," he said.

He said he could not describe the driver and front-seat passenger, but "when they got around to me, two weapons were pointed at me and one or both of them were discharged."

"I ducked and I came up firing," Mr. Matthews continued, adding that he fired "at the person in the van—the one on the driver's side first." Other witnesses have said this was Jonathan Jackson, 17.

"He flew down, away from the sitting position," Mr. Matthews said. Then, he said he fired a second shot at the person on the passenger's side, previously identified as convict James McClain.



Angela Davis AP

Just then, Mr. Matthews said a man appeared at the rear of the van with a pistol in his hand.

"I fired at him. He went down, too. Then he was either pushed up or bounced up and I fired again," Mr. Matthews said.

Suddenly, a hostage, prosecutor Gary Thomas, pushed himself forward to the front window, Mr. Matthews said, and screamed, "Stop firing, I'm hit."

But the shooting from other guards didn't stop, Mr. Matthews said, until after he leaped to his feet and ordered, "Cease firing."

Teacher in N.J. Loses Job After Changing Sex

TRENTON, N.J., April 12 (AP).—State Education Commissioner Carl L. Marburger yesterday ordered the dismissal of a teacher who underwent a sex change operation.

But Dr. Marburger directed the local school board to seek a pension for Paula M. Grossman and to award her back pay. He said Mrs. Grossman should be dismissed "for reasons of just cause due to incapacity." He said he ordered the dismissal because "of the potential her presence in the classroom presents for psychological harm to the students."

Mrs. Grossman, the former Paul Monroe Grossman, taught music in the Bernardsville Township school system for 14 years before undergoing the sex change. She sought to be reinstated in the school system with the tenure earned as Paul Grossman.

As Paul M. Grossman, the schoolteacher was married and had three daughters. She continued to live with her wife and daughters after the operation, changing her designation to "Mrs."

Swiss Planes Collide

SPiez, Switzerland, April 12 (AP).—Two British-built Swiss Air Force fighters collided in flight today over the Bernese Oberland near here and crashed. The pilot of one plane—a Hunter jet—was killed, the other pilot, who flew a Venom, bailed out to safety, police said.

Minimum-Wage Boost Approved By Senate Panel

WASHINGTON, April 12 (UPI).—The Senate labor subcommittee yesterday unanimously approved a minimum-wage bill that would boost the hourly minimum to \$2.20 for more than 50 million workers.

The subcommittee, of which Sen. Harrison A. Williams, D., N.J., is chairman, agreed to raise the present \$1.60 minimum to \$1.80 after 60 days, \$2 a year later, and to \$2.20 a year after that.

The House-passed version would increase the minimum to a flat \$2.

The bill, which now goes to the Senate Labor Committee, would expand minimum-wage coverage to include more than six million state and local government employees not covered under the program. It would also raise the hourly minimum for farm workers to \$2.20 in three steps from the current \$1.30 minimum, and cover an additional 150,000 farm workers.

The subcommittee also added provisions that for the first time would place age restrictions on child farm labor. The bill would make it illegal for children under 12 to be employed, allowing children between the ages of 12 and 14 to work only with their parents' consent.

Watson 'Regrets' Drinking Episode, Inquiry Dropped

WASHINGTON, April 12 (UPI).—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee agreed yesterday to end its inquiry into the airplane drinking episode involving Arthur K. Watson, ambassador to France, after being told the envoy "deeply regrets" the incident.

In a letter to committee chairman J. William Fulbright, D., Ark., dated April 6, that Sen. Fulbright made public yesterday, Secretary of State William P. Rogers said:

"Ambassador Watson has said that he deeply regrets the episode, and assures me that it will not recur. On the basis of this assurance, my full confidence in the ambassador, based on his excellent record in his present post, and my inquiries, I feel that I can give the same assurance to the committee."

Mr. Rogers said he also was satisfied that Mr. Watson's effectiveness as a "continuing contact with the People's Republic of China has not been impaired."

East German Defects

HOF, Germany, April 12 (UPI).—A 26-year-old East German man crossed the demarcation line into West Germany today.

Michel Swiss

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Anti-Solzhenitsyn Campaign Is Intensified in Soviet Press

MOSCOW, April 12 (AP)—Soviet authorities stepped up their official effort to discredit novelist Alexander Solzhenitsyn with the publication today of almost a full newspaper page of letters denouncing his latest novel, "August 1914."

The letters, purportedly from 15 writers and literary specialists across the Soviet Union, appeared in the weekly publication of the writers union, *Literaturnaya Gazeta*. They called the Nobel laureate a tool of Western propagandists and a traitor who "indirectly attacks the thing most sacred to a Soviet person—the October Revolution."

A typical letter said that Mr. Solzhenitsyn had "renounced the highest principle of literature—patriotism. And he doesn't shrink at preventing his inventions at the objective interpretation of the currents of history."

"The question mechanically arises: For whom was the work written? Not for the Soviet people, of course, because the author took measures to publish it abroad," continued the letter, signed by a "literary expert" from Yerevan.

"It is not mere chance that his novel became an organic part of the noisy anti-Soviet hullabaloo which is stirred up in the West from time to time."

Publication of the letters came only five days after two major newspapers, *Trud* and *Literaturnaya Rossiya*, carried a long article making similar charges. The press campaign is viewed as an attempt to discredit Mr. Solzhenitsyn in the eyes of Soviet citizens who may have heard about his writings and recent troubles on short-wave radio broadcasts from the West.

The author was to have received the medalion of the 1970 Nobel Prize for Literature last Sunday at a private ceremony in a Moscow apartment. But Soviet authorities canceled the entry visa of the Nobel Academy official who was to present the award.

Only a few days before, he had given a lengthy interview to two Western correspondents. In it, he described an official whispering campaign against him in closed Communist party lectures across the land and other forms of harassment.

Banned in Russia

Five members of a "literary circle" at an electric plant in Krasnodar wrote that "August 1914" is a malicious attempt to distort history and an attempt to cancel out everything that the October Revolution accomplished—not only for the Soviet people but for the peoples of the whole world.

"August 1914," like Mr. Sol-



Alexander Solzhenitsyn

zhenitsyn's other works, is banned here.

None of the letter writers claimed to have read the novel and appeared to be parroting official denunciations of the work.

The novel is the first of an epic trilogy recounting the collapse of the Czarist regime and the birth of the Soviet state. It describes the early days of World War I and focuses on the destruction of a Russian army at the battle of Tannenberg by German forces.

The article in *Trud* and *Literaturnaya Rossiya* accused the writer of admiring German militarism because he noted that the German Army had been better trained than the Russian force under Gen. Samsonov. The letters today took a similar tack.

Butz Receives Message

Brezhnev Stresses His Desire For Serious Talks With Nixon

MOSCOW, April 12 (AP)—The Soviet Communist party leader, Leonid I. Brezhnev, has told a U.S. cabinet member that he wants "a maximum of substantive discussions" with President Nixon during their summit meeting here next month.

Agriculture Secretary Earl Butz also indicated today that, after a talk with Mr. Brezhnev last night, he felt that the current intensification of U.S. air raids over North Vietnam would not undermine the summit meeting. Mr. Butz described his 90-minute conversation with Mr. Brezhnev as "frank and warm and open."

The secretary returned to Washington tonight carrying Mr. Brezhnev's personal message to Mr. Nixon proposing "a minimum of ceremony and a maximum of substantive discussions" when the President arrives here on May 22.

Mr. Butz also indicated today, before his departure, that Mr. Nixon's visit could well result in an agreement on long-term Russian purchases of U.S. grain at a level of up to \$200 million annually.

Soviet Effort Seen

The Brezhnev-Butz meeting, the first between the Soviet leader and an American official since 1964, and Russia's desire to conclude a big grain deal were ap-

parently part of a major Soviet effort to create an atmosphere of general openness and optimism for next month's summit conference.

The Defense Ministry newspaper, *Krasnaya Zvezda* (Red Star), took advantage of today's 11th anniversary of the world's first manned space flight by Yuri Gagarin to praise the current U.S.-Soviet talks on joint space flights.

Soviet academician Leonid I. Sedov described the talks as "successful" and predicted that Russian and foreign specialists would jointly man space laboratories "in the nearest years."

Another pro-American note was sounded today by the Soviet Union's top expert on the United States, Georgi Arbatov, at a memorial meeting honoring President Franklin D. Roosevelt on the 27th anniversary of his death.

Mr. Arbatov, director of the Institute of the U.S.A., praised Roosevelt as a "political realist" who saw the advantage of cooperation and understanding with the Soviet Union.

American journalists, who attended the memorial ceremony at the House of Friendship, believe that it is the first time that U.S. correspondents have been invited to such a meeting.



HUSSEIN IN FLORIDA—Vacationing King Hussein of Jordan water-skiing at Cypress Gardens Tuesday as he continued his holiday while on an unofficial visit to the U.S. during which he saw President Nixon.

Reportedly Sought to Emigrate

Panov, Soviet Dancer, a Jew, Is Dismissed, Called Traitor

MOSCOW, April 12 (AP)—One of the Soviet Union's top ballet dancers has been dismissed from the Kirov ballet company of Leningrad and branded a traitor because he wants to emigrate to Israel, his friends reported last night.

They said the dismissal order was read out to Valery Panov, 33, at a special meeting of the ballet company's trade union leaders last Friday in Leningrad.

Mr. Panov, a Jew who changed his name from Shulman because he feared anti-Semitism, was hailed before 20 union representatives who unanimously endorsed a dismissal order which charged him with being "a traitor to his country."

[In reports to the International Herald Tribune on the Kirov company (July 8 and 14, 1971), Panov was called "a master of classical technique, a dancer and actor of unique talent." He joined the Kirov more than 10 years ago—after the defection to the West of Rudolf Nureyev—but has never been allowed to leave the Soviet Union with the troupe on its many tours. He also sought to create ballets and prepared more than 20 scenarios, none of which was accepted, it was reported.]

References Refused

Mr. Panov applied last March 21 for the "character references" required by Soviet law to support an application for exit papers. The dancer told the Kirov director he wanted to go to Israel.

The dancer's friends said the "chief of cadres" at the ballet company has told Mr. Panov he would not be given a character reference because he had no relatives in Israel. The friends said Mr. Panov does, in fact, have family there.

They said that the state prize laureate, without work and apparently blocked from emigrating, feared judicial reprisal. They said he had been summoned to a Leningrad court as a "witness" in an unspecified case.

It was learned that Mr. Panov had written a two-page letter to Soviet Communist party chief Leonid I. Brezhnev asking that the "persecution be stopped and that he be permitted to leave the country."

Friends reported that the directors of the company, at the apparent instigation of party officials, had mounted a campaign of intimidation against Mr. Panov and his ballerina wife, Galina Pogodina, who has also voiced a desire to emigrate.

Last March 30, in one of the Kirov's four rehearsal halls, a large delegation burst in on Mr. Panov during a practice session and began loudly berating him, the sources said.

Irina Kolpakova, prima ballerina of the Kirov company, reportedly told Mr. Panov that

when she heard of his move, "I was ready to vomit."

"It is time to drive him from the theater. Let us drive him from the theater," she reportedly said.

A few days earlier, when his 23-year-old wife was in a Leningrad clinic for a gynecological checkup, a woman named Kubarova, identified as a party official, visited her and urged her to separate from her husband, the sources said.

Mrs. Kubarova reportedly told Miss Pogodina: "There are lots of good-looking men around. Why associate with this traitor?"

1,600 Bodies Found So Far In Iran Quake

3,500 Still Missing As Rescuers Dig On

TEHRAN, April 12 (Reuters)—Nearly 1,600 bodies have been recovered so far from the rubble of homes in Iran's earthquake-shattered province of Fars, it was officially announced today.

Gen. Mohammad Fazeli, chief of relief and rescue operations at the premier's office, said 3,500 persons remained missing in the devastated areas.

Rescuers had dug 1,593 bodies from the ruins by midday, the general said.

The governor-general of Fars said in Shiraz last night that up to 4,000 persons may have lost their lives in Monday's disaster which destroyed at least 45 villages.

But with communications in the area still disrupted, no exact figure could be reached. He noted that in the village of Qeer, which was the epicenter of the quake, 963 persons were missing.

"Baseless" Reports

Gen. Fazeli today dismissed as "baseless" some foreign reports which put casualty figures as high as 10,000.

It was announced today that the shah, accompanied by Premier Farah, is to tour the devastated areas after receiving a report from Premier Amir Abbas Hoveida. The premier, who is reportedly on the scene of the disaster along with other ministers, is expected to return to Tehran today to report to the shah on the extent of damage and loss of life.

About 1,200 soldiers, 350 police men and 300 volunteers backed by helicopters are taking part in the relief rescue operation.

Obituaries

Kurt W. Marek, 57, Wrote On Archaeology as 'Ceram'

HAMBURG, April 12 (AP)—German author Kurt W. Marek, 57, who wrote a best-selling history of archaeology, died early today in a Hamburg clinic, a spokesman for his publisher reported.

Mr. Marek, who wrote under the pen name of C. W. Ceram, died of a heart ailment. He entered a hospital two days ago for treatment of a circulatory illness.

Mr. Marek's popular archaeological history, "Gods, Graves and Scholars," has sold more than 4 million copies in 26 languages since it first appeared in 1949. His latest book, "The First Americans," has sold 180,000 copies in West Germany since its publication early this year.

Mr. Marek had returned to Hamburg following a lengthy residence in the United States that began in 1954.

Mr. Marek's archaeological work included two volumes published in 1957 and 1958. He gained a reputation in the field by participating in archaeological expeditions and excavations in the Middle East in the early 1950s.

Mr. Marek was the son of a Berlin carpenter. His university education was in literary and art history and he began to write books after a career in journalism.

Mr. Marek shared Italy's Bancarella Book Prize of 1953 with Ernest Hemingway. He was a member of the Archaeological Institute of America, the American Anthropological Association and the West German and American Writers Associations.

Mr. Marek was married to stage designer Hannelore Schipmann.

Sen. Ribicoff's Wife
WASHINGTON, April 12 (AP)—Ruth Siegel Ribicoff, 64, wife of Sen. Abraham A. Ribicoff, D-Conn., died today after a prolonged illness, the senator's office said.

She had returned to the Washington Hospital Center two weeks ago after three weeks of tests at the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minn.

Soviet President Discusses World Issues in Turkey

ANKARA, April 12 (UPI)—Soviet President Nikolai S. Podgorny discussed world affairs with Turkish leaders today in what Turkish diplomatic sources called "a friendly atmosphere."

But the Turkish press gave him a cool reception.

Mr. Podgorny is the first Soviet chief of state to visit Turkey. He conferred today with President Cevdet Sunay for two hours on the second day of his six-day visit.

Turkish diplomatic sources said that Mr. Podgorny expressed his government's views on the new state of Baghdad, which Turkey has not recognized, Cyprus and the Soviet proposal of a European Security Conference and a balanced reduction of forces by NATO and the Warsaw Pact.

The sources said that the talks "were conducted in a friendly atmosphere" and would be resumed tomorrow. They said that they could not comment on what progress was made but that a communiqué would be issued at the end of the talks.

Jumbe Takes Post As Zanzibar Chief

DAR ES SALAAM, Zanzibar, April 12 (Reuters)—President Julius Nyerere today named Aboud Jumbe as the new first vice-president of Tanzania, succeeding Sheikh Abeid Karume, the assassinated Zanzibar leader.

An official announcement here said that Mr. Jumbe, 53, had also been elected as chairman of Zanzibar's ruling Revolutionary Council and president of the Afro-Shirazi party, the island's only political organization.

Mr. Nyerere swore in Mr. Jumbe at State House here today. Mr. Jumbe was elected to the top council and party posts yesterday. His minister of state will be Hassan Nassar-Mogoo, a member of the Revolutionary Council.

Mintoff Back From China

VALLIETTA, Malta, April 12 (Reuters)—Prime Minister Don Mintoff returned here today from his week's visit to China where he sought Peking's help in strengthening Malta's economy. He made no statement, and none is expected until Malta's House of Representatives sits again on April 26.

Deaths Notices

INGLES JONES—Mrs. Kay Ingles Jones, New York representative for April 11th at the American Hospital of Paris, died at her home in Paris, France, on April 11th, at 11:30 p.m. Mrs. Jones was 67 years old. She was born in New York City and was a member of the American Hospital of Paris. Her husband, Mr. Ingles, died in 1964. She is survived by her son, Mr. Ingles, and her daughter, Mrs. Ingles. Her funeral will be held at the American Cathedral, 25 Ave. George V, Paris, on Friday 14th, at 11:30 a.m. Burial will be in the cemetery of St. Louis, Paris. Condolences may be expressed to the family at the American Hospital of Paris, 11, Rue de la Paix, Paris.

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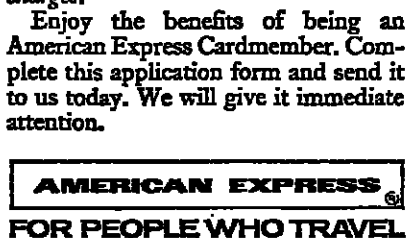
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AMERICAN EXPRESS



OUT OF QUARANTINE—Thirty-one persons who recently returned to West Germany from vacations in Yugoslavia were released from quarantine near Hannover Tuesday after a 17-day observation for smallpox. Another 541 are still held.

Without Firing a Shot

Escaped Gangster Trio Captured in Paris

PARIS, April 12 (EIT)—Three gangsters—two men and a woman—who used an investigating magistrate and his two assistants as hostages to escape from the Palace of Justice Monday night, were recaptured this morning after a brief struggle during which no shot was fired.

Christian Jubin, 31, accused murderer, rapist and armed robber, and Georges and Evelyn Segard, both 29, his alleged accomplices in numerous holdups, had evaded the police for little more than 24 hours after they released their hostages unharmed following a high-speed chase through the streets of Paris and its southern suburbs. Police said they had lost all traces of the trio.

They were captured this morning while trying to steal a car. According to Agence France Presse, the struggle and arrest at 1:30 a.m. which took less than three minutes, happened as follows:

During a routine patrol in the 18th Arrondissement, in northern Paris, a police van was alerted that a woman was screaming for help. A few yards from where it was, as one policeman got out to investigate, the van closed in on the scene of the disturbance, turned on its headlights and saw three persons trying to subdue a woman in a minicar.

When the policeman approached the car, one of the three pulled out a pistol, aimed it at him and shouted: "I'm Segard. Don't shoot."

Another voice, in the car, shouted: "I'm Jubin. Don't shoot or I'll kill the woman. Turn off your headlights and let us get away."

A woman's voice in the car yelled out: "I'm Evelyn Segard. If you move, I'll shoot." She was pointing a gun at the policeman.

At the same time, Jubin attempted to drag the policeman into his car, but the policeman struggled free.

Radioed for Help

The police car turned off its headlights and backed out of the way to allow the gangsters room to leave. At the same time it radioed for help.

Forcing the woman hostage to drive, the gangsters raced into a side street where they were blocked by another police van that had been alerted by the call for help.

The hostage begged the police to let her through. "They'll kill me," she yelled.

The first police van had, by that time, driven up behind the minicar, blocking any means of escape.

Policemen swarmed around the gangsters' car as Evelyn Segard raised her pistol to the back of the head. One policeman, who had walked close to the car, passed his arm through an open window and grabbed her pistol hand, while Mrs. Segard screamed: "I'll kill her, I'll kill her."

At the same time, the two men in the back seat, holding their pistols at the driver's back, warned that they would kill her if the police didn't let them pass. But other policemen disarmed them immediately and hauled them out of the minicar violently.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Segard was still fighting with the man who had disarmed her and was trying to get at a bag between her feet which contained two other weapons.

"She was fighting like a fury," said one of the policemen whose thumb was sprained while subduing her.

The escape bid by the trio was one of the most spectacular in France in recent years.

It began as Jubin and the Segards were led into the Palace of Justice chambers of investigating magistrate Robert Magnan for questioning.

Spectacular Escape Bid

Mrs. Segard whipped three pistols from her handbag, disarmed guards and held the nine people in the chambers hostage while they bargained for their freedom.

Police agreed to let the trio leave with three hostages while police marksmen posted on surrounding rooftops watched, powerless to intervene.

Police cars followed the trio's car for a while but turned back when Jubin threatened to shoot the hostages if the chase continued. They later released the hostages.

Police said the trio had at least eight guns with them. Mr. Magnan had told newsmen: "They will sell their skins dearly."

Pan Am Business Guide to China Grabbed Up Like Fortune Cookies

By Brendan Jones

NEW YORK, April 12 (NYT)—A guide on how to do business in China, published by Pan American World Airways in December, is proving so popular it is well into a second printing of 5,000 copies.

Along with maps and accounts of mainland China's economy and trading practices, the guide gives addresses of the Chinese state trading corporations and other organizations that are the first avenue of approach for business contacts.

It also gives advice on dealing with the Chinese, stressing the need for patience in making initial contacts and in carrying out what are likely to be prolonged negotiations.

According to a Pan Am spokesman, the first printing of 5,000 copies was "quickly depleted" and the second edition is selling briskly. The 128-page book, "Trade With China," sells for \$3.95 and is available through Pan Am offices and by mail.

The guide contains a separate chapter on the Canton Trade Fair, the spring session of which opens Saturday. As a result of President Nixon's visit to Peking in February, a small number of U.S. companies have been invited to the Canton Fair for the first time.

Chinese Table Tennis Group Arrives in Detroit for Tour

By Stanley Karnow

WASHINGTON, April 12 (WP)—A 26-member delegation of Chinese table tennis players and other Peking representatives arrived in Detroit today for a two-week tour of the United States.

The Chinese players are likely to be received by President Nixon during their visit to Washington on April 17 and 18.

The table tennis tour, the first overt result of the Sino-American exchange program negotiated by the President during his summit meeting with Chinese Premier Chou En-lai in February, coincides with the initial entry by U.S. businessmen into China to attend the biennial trade fair opening in Canton this weekend.

State Department sources estimate that about 30 U.S. businessmen will be authorized by the Chinese to attend the month-long fair. Most of them represent companies interested in purchasing such Chinese merchandise as textiles, soybeans, pharmaceuticals and carpets.

The Chinese team and its entourage were applauded by members of the U.S. table tennis squad today at Detroit's Metro-

politan Airport as it descended the ramp of its chartered flight. The Chinese returned the applause.

The head of the Chinese table tennis delegation is Chuang Tse-tung, a stocky athlete of 30 who has won the world men's singles championship three times and is one of China's most popular figures.

Other members of the Peking team include Lin Hui-ching, 30, the women's world champion, and Cheng Min-chih, 28, the runner-up in the women's division at the international tournament held in Japan a year ago.

The Chinese delegation at the Japan tournament created a political sensation when it invited a U.S. table tennis team to China last year. That gesture started the thaw in Sino-American relations that was climaxed by President Nixon's trip to China.

'People-to-People'

Although the Chinese players are expected to avoid any focus on Communist ideology while in the United States, specialists familiar with Peking's policies believe that a key aim of the tour is to stress the validity of "people-to-people" ties between the United States and the People's Republic of China.

White House and local U.S. authorities are apprehensive that right-wing groups around the country may create problems by harassing the Chinese Communist players. The Rev. Carl McIntyre, head of the right-wing U.S. March for Victory Committee, is urging his followers to demonstrate against the Chinese.

Detroit Mayor Roman S. Gribbs is reported to be particularly concerned that the Chinese may be assailed by a local rightist faction known as Breakthrough. Mr. Gribbs is holding a dinner for the Chinese tonight.

Police Begin Big Sweep on Crime in Italy

Thousands Questioned Throughout Country

ROME, April 12 (UPD)—Police launched a nationwide crackdown on crime today in an apparent attempt to reassure voters before next month's general election.

Thousands of policemen set up roadblocks and searched homes and bars in Rome, Milan and Palermo. They arrested 118 persons on various charges, filed charges against 277 others, sent minors back to their homes and handed out traffic tickets.

In Milan alone, police recovered \$172,000 in stolen jewels and furs. Eighteen stolen cars were recovered in Rome.

The crackdown was the latest in a series of province-by-province operations that have been under way for more than a year. Political observers said that the present raids may be intended to reassure voters who are worried by political violence.

52 Hurt in Clashes

At least 52 persons were injured and 82 were detained during the last 48 hours in clashes in Florence, Naples, Bologna and Genoa between police and leftists protesting neo-Fascist election rallies.

Law and order has been one of the main issues in the campaign, with the rightist opposition blaming government weakness for a wave of bank robberies and other crimes.



SUBMERGED—A traffic policeman in Rome appears at a loss in the tangle of traffic jam and a profusion of political banners. General elections are set May 7.

The government has tried to dispel a widespread belief that crime is on the increase. Interior Minister Mariano Rumor told a Rome group yesterday that there were 1,178 murders in Italy in 1970 compared with 1,989 in 1930, when most crimes were hushed up by Fascist press censorship.

Many politicians have predicted that the law-and-order issue may result in large election gains for the neo-Fascist Italian Social Movement.

Proposed Lead-in-Gas Limit Called Too High by Coalition

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, April 12 (WP)—Ghetto children will be needlessly poisoned by airborne lead until at least 1984 under a federal proposal that pretends to get the lead out of gasoline as swiftly as possible, a new coalition of labor, environment and urban groups charged yesterday.

Crammed into auto-clogged neighborhoods, inner-city children continually absorb lead from cars and also eat lead "dustfall" in dirt, the 20-group coalition said.

Boostered by testimony from health experts, it made one of three severe attacks on the new Environmental Protection Agency rules as EPA opened hearings prior to making the rules final after May 22.

The diverse but, if it stays intact, potentially powerful new coalition includes the United Auto Workers, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, the National Tenants Organization, National Welfare Rights Organization, Black Survival, Center for Community Change and 11 environmental groups, among them the Sierra Club, Friends of the Earth and Zero Population Growth.

The coalition and New York City complained on health grounds about the new gasoline standards—intended to eliminate lead over a 10-year period starting in 1974. Major gas stations would have to start selling a so-called no-lead gas—with 85 grams of lead a gallon—and lead would gradually be phased out of other brands.

New York City officials testified that the federal rules would prevent them from enforcing tougher ones to counter their vast car-pollution problem. The coalition made its views known in advance of its testimony today.

Engelhard Minerals and Chemicals, manufacturer of devices to clean exhaust gases in future cars, testified that the standards would still leave so much haven lead in gas that their sensitive controls would soon fail.

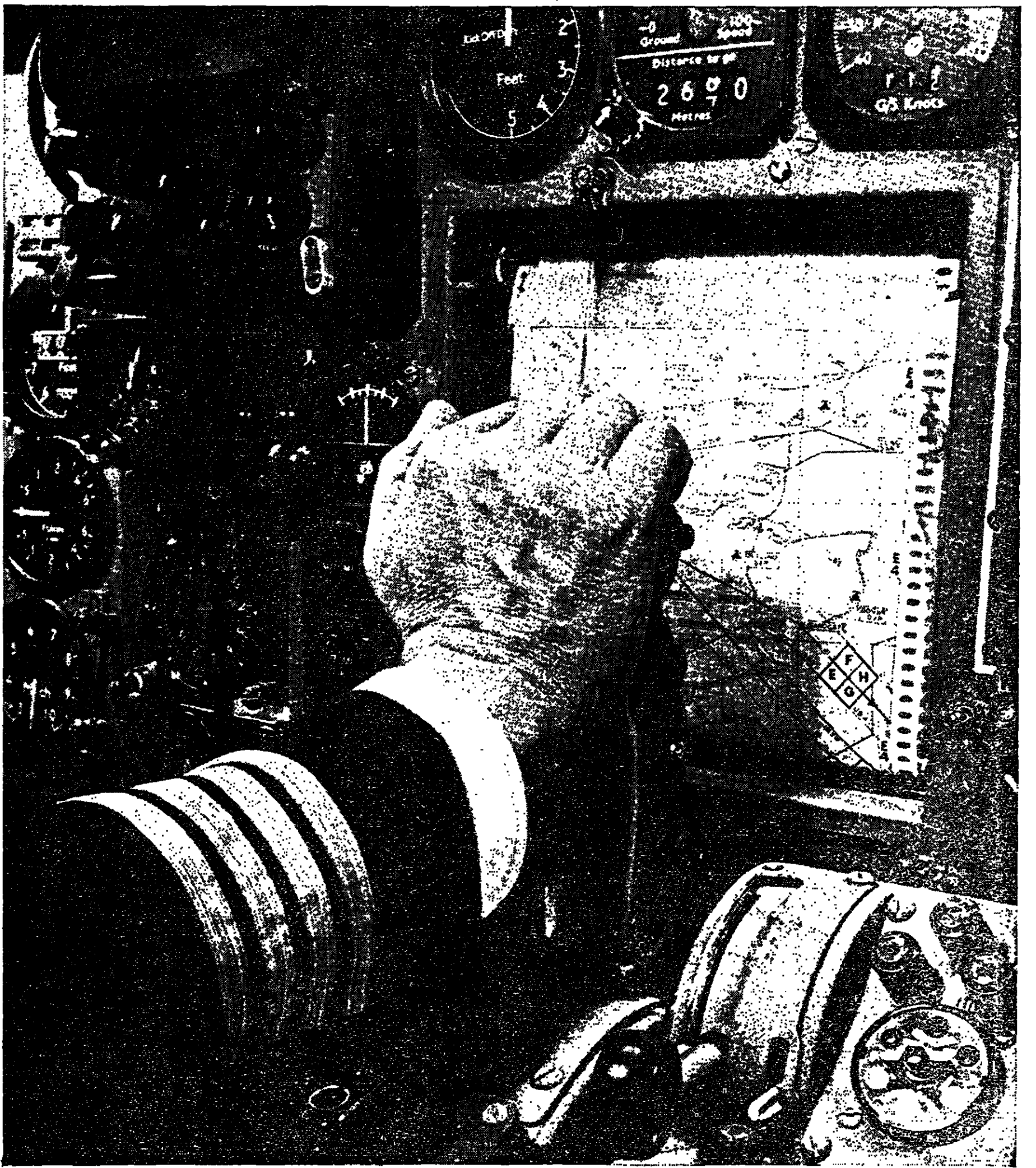
Dr. Kenneth I. Jagel of Engelhard asked EPA to permit no more than .03 rather than .05 gram a gallon, saying: "We are convinced this will not impose insuperable difficulties on gasoline refiners or distributors."

Too Expensive

EPA—and refiners and distributors—have said it would be too expensive to get all lead out of even "non-lead" gas, since leaded and non-leaded gas are alternately transported in the same pipes and trucks.

In fact, P. N. Gammiegard, senior vice-president of the American Petroleum Institute, testified that the .05 gram limit would "have a potentially severe impact" on the oil industry. He urged that it be made a more lenient .07 gram and that refineries be permitted to average their lead use on an annual basis in other gasoline.

Auto-makers tended to agree with the Engelhard company on the need for as little lead as possible in gasoline. Meanwhile, in another set of hearings, EPA heard American Motors Corp. and Nissan Motors join Volvo and Volkswagen in saying they cannot meet 1975 model year exhaust regulations before 1976.



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The Measure of Success in Vietnam

As the North Vietnamese offensive approaches its third week, the ebb and flow of battle are such as to make premature any disinterested and definitive judgment on which side will, in a conventional military sense, "win." That Hanoi would score conspicuous early gains was to be expected. The test is whether these gains can be sustained. North Vietnam is said to have committed upward of 50,000 soldiers, using such heavy Soviet equipment as they could procure—and could move south; other divisions are apparently poised near the various battlefields. But Saigon is not defenseless. It has a long-trained million-man army fitted out with immense supplies of heavy American equipment, plus a million or two civilians under arms, and it is supported by an American air armada of unprecedented power and size. North Vietnam, of course, has no airplanes to speak of.

If the outcome of the battle remains uncertain, so is Hanoi's purpose in starting it. The view publicized by the administration is that North Vietnam is making "one last throw of the dice": an all-out effort to demoralize South Vietnam, further undermine American public toleration of the war, and force an election-minded President, with a Moscow summit ahead, to sue for peace in Paris. By this reckoning, there has been no Tet-like "general uprising" in the South, not, as some suspect, because Hanoi judges the moment not yet ripe but because the Viet Cong never recovered from the losses dealt it in Tet in 1968, and thereafter.

Prophecies are unnecessary. Events will show whether the administration view is more hardheaded analysis or merely the latest exercise in official wish-fulfillment. We note, though, that the last-throw-of-the-dice theory, comforting as it is to its American proponents, is quite inconsistent with the record of the Communists in Vietnam. Perhaps they have bet unwisely on their chances in this particular battle. But they have fought for decades to expel a series of foreigners from their homeland, in the process surviving setbacks and suffering losses that stagger the Occidental imagination. To believe that they now will quit or otherwise be rendered incompetent to continue their struggle flouts everything we thought Americans had learned in Vietnam.

If Hanoi "wins"—say, if it holds a northern province or two into the spring, or panics other provinces, or revives strong opposition to President Thieu in Saigon—then it may try to secure better settlement terms from Mr. Nixon than he has so far offered.

But—no less possible—If Hanoi does not so "win," then it will hardly head for Paris. If the record is any guide, the North Vietnamese will simply start preparing for the next round, figuring that Washington will have less heart and license to use its airpower by the time that round begins. In the interval, Saigon would presumably be tending to the improvement of its own defenses or it would be moving in a political direction that might obviate another military showdown with Hanoi. Who can say?

More likely than not, the political/military results of the current battle will be mixed and debatable. Mixed and debatable enough to sustain a range of judgments, including a presidential judgment that Saigon has finally demonstrated its worth and will to fight its next big battle on its own. Mr. Nixon has advertised as never before—and to questionable military effect—Saigon's reliance on American airpower. But that is only one element in an overall picture that undeniably includes a formidable South Vietnamese ground effort as well.

"Vietnamization" remains a term of art, not a description of reality, as long as the American air component is as large and, in crutches like the current one, as crucial to Saigon as it is. Nonetheless, whatever President Thieu's failings—and they are not in short supply—he has felt enough confidence to put arms in the hands of a great many of the peasants of South Vietnam. These people are the "sea" in which the guerrilla "fish" should supposedly be swimming at their ease, according to Maoist theology. The extent to which the Thieu government might conceivably improve its military performance—or for that matter, alter its political posture in respect to the Communists—if it did not have the "crutch" of American airpower, is a question too seldom pondered aloud.

Domestic critics of Mr. Nixon on the war issue should be even more eager than his supporters are to see him follow up his last-roll-of-the-dice theory with a firm judgment, once this roll is over, that Saigon has "a reasonable chance" to carry on its war by itself. Such a judgment alone can provide the President a basis for halting American combat participation and for offering Hanoi a troop-POW exchange. Any other presidential judgment would constitute an open admission to the American electorate in November, and to the Kremlin in May, that the Nixon policy in Vietnam has failed.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Wilson's Gift to Heath

Prime Minister Heath's task of getting Britain into the European Common Market on schedule next Jan. 1 has been eased, perhaps decisively, by a dramatic open split in the opposition Labor party. The resignation of deputy leader Roy Jenkins and several colleagues from Labor's "shadow cabinet" should insure Mr. Heath comfortable majorities in Parliament for the legislation necessary for British membership in the European Economic Community.

So long as the 69 Labor members who had originally supported Common Market entry in principle last October accepted party orders to oppose the enabling legislation, Mr. Heath's Tory government was in danger of falling on a key House of Commons vote, leaving Britain still outside the community. Mr. Heath survived one test by only eight votes when 20 of his Conservatives either voted against the government or abstained.

But many among the 69 will now follow the lead of Mr. Jenkins, Harold Lever and George Thomson—three of the most respected of Labor's leaders—and will vote their pro-European convictions for the rest of the legislative marathon. Their support should enable Mr. Heath to withstand Tory defections comfortably and to ignore Ulster Unionists, who threaten to oppose him on Common Market entry out of hostility for his new policy for Northern Ireland.

After taking their stand for joining the market in the October vote, Mr. Jenkins and his colleagues were prepared to rejoin the

Labor majority and oppose the remaining legislation in the interests of party unity. But they could not tolerate the most recent turnaround by party leader Harold Wilson, who helped swing his shadow cabinet behind a resolution submitted by Tory rebels for a nationwide referendum on Common Market entry.

Labor's party conference last fall had overwhelmingly rejected a Common Market referendum and the shadow cabinet had voted it down again last month. But the temptation to exploit for short-run political gain the dubious example set unexpectedly by President Pompidou in calling a French referendum on the issue of community enlargement proved too strong for Mr. Wilson to resist.

The predictable result is the open party split that Mr. Wilson supposedly had been ready to sacrifice almost anything—including principles—to avert. This split may well prove harder to patch up than Labor's bitter division over unilateral disarmament in 1960-61. An indefinite period in which Labor's well-known capacity for self-destruction has free reign cannot be healthy for British politics.

The only constructive effect—and this is the supreme irony of the whole episode—is that it probably will insure Britain's smooth passage into the European Economic Community, the very event Mr. Wilson was trying by his latest turnaround to prevent.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Testing Vietnamization

If it becomes clear that Saigon cannot hold Hanoi's attacks for long, this test of Vietnamization could be disastrous for President Nixon. If he felt he had to send in more American troops the war would become a crucial issue, and the least his

Democrat opponents would say is that he had fatally miscalculated. They would then have an issue which would at last enable them to turn to account Mr. Nixon's continued personal unpopularity, and explode his nascent reputation as an international peacemaker.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

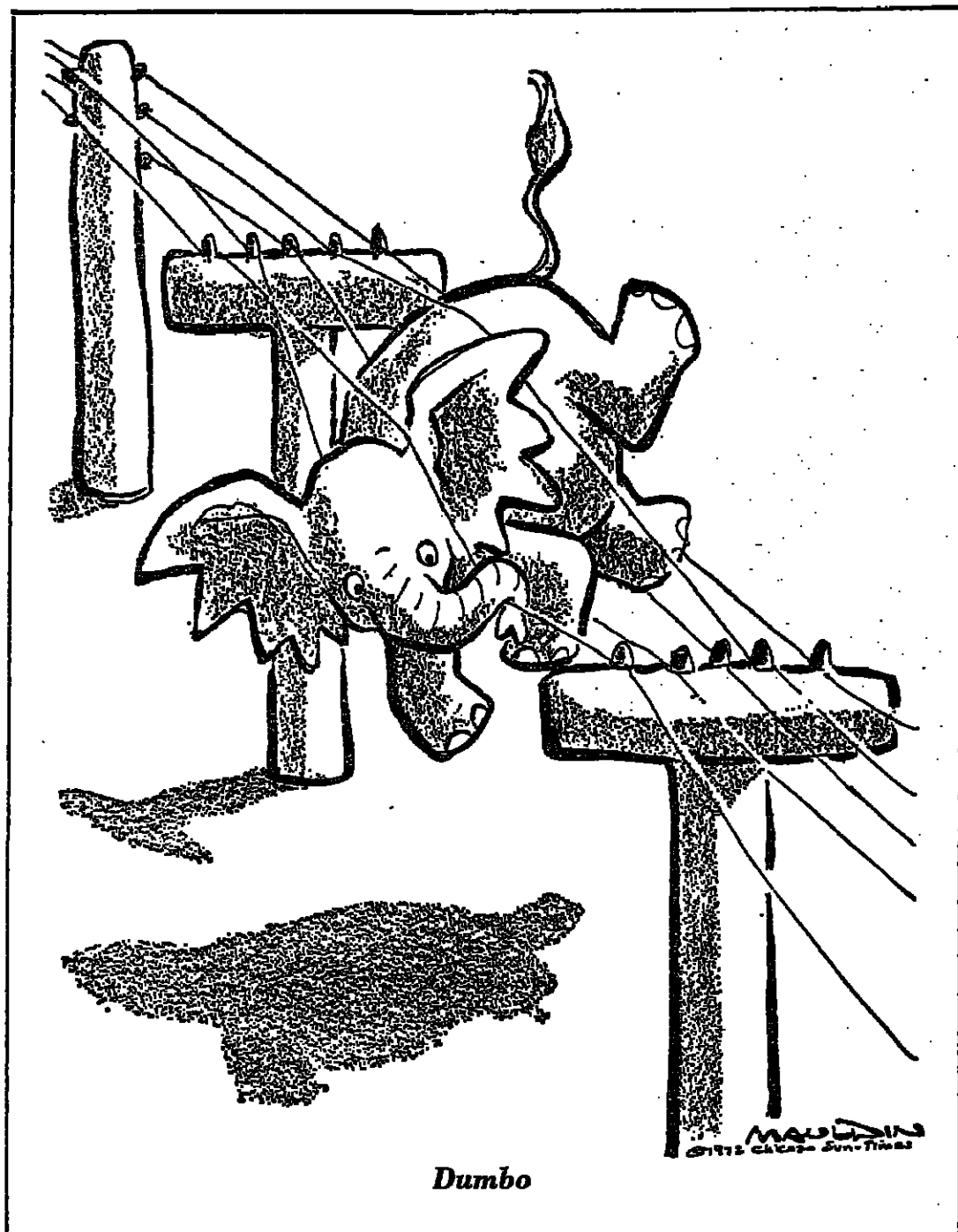
Fifty Years Ago

April 13, 1897

April 13, 1922

PARIS—From time immemorial people have dreamt of the possibility of men navigating the air and many prophecies to that effect have been made by poets and seers. Now properly speaking, perhaps the thing that hovered over Chicago is not a flying machine because its buoyancy is derived from a "cigar-shaped silken bag." But, if the facts reported be true, it answers all the purposes of a flying machine and may be classed among them because it contains its own motive power.

LONDON—Dublin is not inclined to encourage any extravagant hopes on the outcome of the meeting between Mr. Collins and Mr. DeValera, which has been arranged for tomorrow, with the object of considering means of securing and maintaining peace and order. Mr. DeValera still refuses to think of any compromise with his idea of setting up a Republic, and Mr. Collins will not think of repudiating the treaty with England. Mr. DeValera charges England with threatening the Irish people.



Dumbo

The Endless Dilemma

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The military crisis in Vietnam has at least clarified the policy of the Nixon administration. In the name of protecting the withdrawal of American troops and of obtaining the release of U.S. prisoners, the President is now directing a massive air offensive against the enemy in order to prevent the defeat of the South Vietnamese Army and the overthrow of the Saigon government.

This is at least a policy, but it is not a policy for getting out, but a policy for staying in, not a policy for defending our troops, but a policy for defending Gen. Thieu's command and his regime.

It is easy to see the political logic for Nixon in this course of action. Without the intervention of the U.S. Air Force, the South Vietnamese, though they have an army of 1,200,000 men and a militia half that size, might very well be overrun by the North Vietnamese and the Viet Cong, and this would be a spectacular failure for the President's policy and a blow to his chances of re-election.

Stop Pretending

It is even easy to see the logic of his determination to smash the North Vietnamese invasion of South Vietnam and avoid the final crash of his policy and his allies, but at least the President should state these objectives for the Congress and the people, and not pretend that he has to revise this savage counterattack in order to get the troops and prisoners back home.

The argument for the air war, like the arguments for the U.S. invasion of Cambodia and Laos, is that this operation will not only assure the withdrawal of the last 90,000 men, but force the enemy to settle on our terms. But even after the enemy's offensive is turned back, as it undoubtedly will be, he will still be free to retreat into Cambodia and Laos and across the DMZ.

To achieve the President's war aims, the enemy's main units must be destroyed and cut off from future supplies from the Soviet Union and China, and even the most optimistic planners here do not expect that.

Barry Goldwater has at least seen the flaw in the President's policy. He would carry the bombing to Haiphong. He would risk trying to cut the Soviet and Chinese war material before it could get to the battlefield, and also get behind the enemy divisions, now all but one in the South, and block their line of retreat.

Risk of War

Of course, this could risk war with both Moscow and Peking, but at least he does not fool himself that the enemy will quit and negotiate on our terms unless Hanoi has no way to retreat and supply itself for another offensive later on.

Short of trapping and destroying the enemy and cutting him off from more Soviet and Chinese arms later on, the President's policy of backing the South Vietnamese with air power whenever they get in trouble does not "end the war," which was Nixon's promise, or free the United States, which is his hope, but traps him and the Air Force in a war that is directed by Hanoi and Saigon.

If his objective is simply to end the war and get the troops and the prisoners back home, he can negotiate that very quickly. It would be dangerous and embarrassing, and there are solid arguments against it, but that is the

policy of most of the Democratic candidates for the presidency, and it could be done.

But if his policy is to prevent the conquest of South Vietnam and the defeat of the Thieu government, then the consequences of that policy should be faced. And if Nixon is not really going to put the South Vietnamese on their own, giving them the tools to see if they can finish the job, but is going to back them with air power whenever they get in trouble, then all the South Vietnamese have to do to assure our continued presence in the air over the battlefield is to demonstrate their inability to defend themselves.

Embarrassing

This has been so obvious for so long that it is almost embarrassing to go over it once more, but the fact is that the administration is now dispatching more and more naval and air power to Vietnam—without telling the Congress what it is doing—and complaining about the Soviet supply of arms to Hanoi, while negotiating disarmament agreements, and cultural agreements, and trade and space agreements with the Russians, so that the President can announce them in triumph when he goes to Moscow on May 22.

The contradictions in all this are both obvious and painful. You can defeat the North Vietnamese if you cut off their retreat and their supplies, and you can get your troops and your prisoners back home if you agree to get out all the way, but you can't defeat them or get out by withdrawing part way and leaving them to retreat, while you run for re-election on the ground that you can do business with the Russians and the Chinese.

The President's answer to this dilemma is that he is merely hitting them hard because this will bring them to their senses and make them compromise, and that anyway he has to do all this to get the troops and the prisoners back home, but this is not a policy. It is a campaign argument, and a good one so far, but unless he can destroy the enemy, or persuade the Russians to stop shipping arms to Haiphong, the war will go on, even if the present battle is won.

Kennedy's Fatalistic Mood

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON.—Early one morning shortly before the bloody 1968 Democratic National Convention opened in Chicago, Hubert H. Humphrey unobtrusively slipped into his vice-presidential limousine and ordered his chauffeur to drive out to the convention site, the Kennedy home, and a good one so far, but unless he can destroy the enemy, or persuade the Russians to stop shipping arms to Haiphong, the war will go on, even if the present battle is won.

That the Vice-President should go to a senator's house for breakfast, instead of the senator coming to the Vice-President's, was remarkable enough.

More remarkable was Humphrey's secret mission: to learn whether, two months after Robert Kennedy's assassination, the last of the three brothers would be willing to take second place on a presidential ticket headed by Humphrey, by then the virtual nominee.

Although no hard offer was made by Humphrey, the long, intimate conversation over bacon

and eggs, secret until now, left no doubt that such an offer would be swiftly and irrevocably rejected.

In fact, so committed was Kennedy against running for vice-president that he refused to bless a Kennedy presidential boom in the convention a few days later, fearing that if it failed he would then be trapped into taking the second spot.

Four years later, Kennedy is the target of even greater speculation as the Democrats move closer to a nominating convention at Miami Beach which promises to be bloodier than 1968, and Humphrey backers are once again drooling over the prospect of a "dream" Humphrey-Kennedy ticket.

Promoters of the Humphrey-Kennedy ticket have a scenario that looks more plausible than 1968: By agreeing to play second fiddle to Humphrey, Kennedy would bank impressive political credit with rank-and-file politicians, and also rehabilitate himself with millions of voters for whom the Chappaquiddick tragedy remains a moral bar to a Kennedy presidency.

Moreover, these promoters say, Humphrey might make a private, one-term agreement with Kennedy, if elected vice-president, Kennedy would be assured of the presidential nomination in 1972.

Kennedy privately dismisses all such blandishments as political popycock. In the first place, a one-term agreement would gravely embarrass Humphrey if it were broken. More important, it would be totally meaningless. If elected vice-president, in short, Kennedy would be tied in for eight years, an enforced absence from free-wheeling political activity which could permanently undermine any claim he had as leader of the Democratic left.

More threatening, however, would be Kennedy's position if the Humphrey-Kennedy ticket lost. That would confirm the considerable suspicion that Chappaquiddick, far from fading as

a political morality issue, had brought down the ticket, no matter what part it actually played.

Thus, all prospect of a Humphrey-Kennedy ticket remains today exactly what it was four years ago—not a dream ticket but an impossible dream.

But despite these facts, Kennedy is quite aware that the end result of the party's tortuous presidential primaries, entering their second phase with Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, on April 25, could conceivably be a genuine draft-Kennedy movement, not for vice-president but for the presidency. Would he accept?

If the alternative is a splintered party, resulting from the loss of the fanatically loyal forces of Sen. George McGovern and the traditional party and labor forces of Humphrey and Sen. Edmund Muskie, the answer is surely yes.

No Choice

As Kennedy reasons, he would have no choice, even though he knows that a Nixon vs. Kennedy campaign would be waged not on such issues as the economy or the war but on the issue of Kennedy's morality and fitness to serve. As of today, in answer to a genuine draft based on the presumption that only Kennedy could hold the left and the old guard-organized labor forces together, he would accept.

That is Kennedy's answer to why, he means what he says about not wanting to be drafted, he does not issue a Sherman-like statement that he would not run if nominated, or serve if elected. In the unlikely event of a genuine draft, Kennedy intimates, such a statement would have no credibility.

In short, as the flawed legate of Kennedy mystique, Teddy Kennedy moves toward the dimly lit Miami Beach convention in a fatalistic mood. That mood is unlikely to change between now and then.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES**KHD Proposes Lower Payout**

Lower earnings forced Kloeckner-Humboldt-Deutz (KHD) to propose a dividend of 6 deutsche marks, or 12 percent of par value, a share for 1971, down from a previous 18 percent, the company says. The last fiscal year was KHD's first to end on Dec. 31. Previous fiscal years had ended mid-year. KHD has not given profit figures. The economic slowdown, last year's revaluation, and wages costs that exceeded productivity growth are cited as reasons for the lower payout proposal.

VW, Peugeot Plan Units in Nigeria

Volkswagenwerk and Peugeot are planning to build auto-assembly plants in Nigeria. VW says it has signed a preliminary agreement with the Nigerian government for a plant in Lagos, the capital. Further details remain to be worked out. Peugeot reports it has been selected by the government to build a 57-million plant at Kaduna, in central Nigeria. The company expects the contract to be signed soon. The plant will assemble 10,000 vehicles annually. The French firm will have a 40 percent interest in the project, the government 35 percent and local interests the remainder.

Dai Nippon to Offer More Shares

Dai Nippon Printing Co. plans to increase its capital to 11.2 billion yen from 10.5 billion through a public offer on May 31 of 15 million shares at the market price. Proceeds will be used in part to help finance modernization of production facilities, according to the company. Dai Nippon estimates its net profit in the half-year ending May 31 at 2.75 billion yen, up from

2.5 billion yen a year earlier. The firm expects to pay an unchanged dividend of 4 yen a share for the May term. Dai Nippon has also published its first consolidated financial report. It shows profit totaled 5,699 billion yen for the year ended Nov. 30, 1971, on sales of 135 billion yen. The company claims it is the world's largest printing concern on the basis of its consolidated turnover. In February, 1971, Dai Nippon floated a \$15-million convertible bond issue in Europe. So far, 51 percent of these debentures have been converted into the company's common stock, Dai Nippon says.

Texas Gulf Sulphur Suits Settled

A New York court has approved a \$2.7-million settlement by Texas Gulf Sulphur Co. for stockholders who claimed they were placed at a disadvantage at the time one was discovered in Ontario in 1964. Texas Gulf Sulphur and several of its ranking officers were charged by the Securities and Exchange Commission with nondisclosure and false and misleading information to stockholders about the ore discovery. The stockholders' suits followed. Texas Gulf Sulphur agreed to the settlement but denied any wrongdoing or liability.

Lyons Bid for Homburg Succeeds

J. Lyons, of Britain, is proceeding with its takeover bid for the Dutch meat products manufacturer Homburg NV, as more than 90 percent of Homburg's outstanding shares have been registered for exchange. Under the agreement Lyons will pay 110 guilders cash for each common "B" share of Homburg. The company says it will acquire the Homburg "A" shares and profit-sharing notes for about \$2.6 million.

U.S. Opposition vs. Tacit Russian Approval**Finland's EEC Link Entangled in Politics**

HELSINKI (AP-DJ)—Finland, clinging to a tenuous neutrality in the shadow of the Russian bear, is seeking stronger ties with the West through a trade link with the Common Market, which is not exactly Moscow's favorite association.

Logically, one would expect the United States to back the Finnish bid and the Soviet Union to oppose it. But the fact is the United States opposes it while the Russians maintain a discreet and tacitly encouraging silence.

That is just one of the puzzles and paradoxes facing Finland and fellow "neutral" trade orphans as the EEC enlarges.

Britain, Norway and Denmark, members of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA), will be entering the EEC. The other six EFTA members—Finland, Sweden, Austria, Switzerland, Portugal and Iceland—will not be joining. Their big problem is to avoid losing trade ties with Britain, Norway and Denmark. Finland's plight—which is the

toughest—also shows how the economic power shift and the woes of the dollar are causing the United States to adopt a bizarre political stance in terms of its traditional East-West aims.

Finland has reaped many benefits as an EFTA member. The country has expanded its exports, modernized its economy and enjoyed a standard of living among the world's highest. All of this, however, will be threatened unless Helsinki can negotiate a satisfactory trade pact with the enlarged EEC, say businessmen, politicians and government officials.

As a nation of 4.6 million people, Finland derives an estimated 25 percent of its \$10.6 billion gross national product from exports—up from 19 percent in 1958, before it joined EFTA. In that period, its exports have quadrupled. Britain, its biggest customer, takes 18 percent of its exports, followed by Sweden with 16 percent. About 70 percent of its exports go to nations that will make up the expanded EEC. Overshadowing every aspect of

Finland's politics and commerce is its relationship with the Soviet Union—Finland's third largest customer, absorbing 13 percent of its exports. And good relations with the Soviet Union are central to Finland's policy of neutrality, as every Finnish diplomat already enjoys with its EFTA partners, notably Britain.

Given the Soviet Union's distrust of the EEC, Finland has declared that it can never become a full member lest the political responsibilities of membership compromise its neutrality. What it seeks is a limited free-trade agreement that will protect, as nearly as possible, the ties it already enjoys with its EFTA partners, notably Britain.

Given the East-West overtones of the issue, Finnish officials say they are "astonished" at U.S. objections to trade agreements between the EEC and nations like Finland. The Americans say they object on principle to preferential pacts that violate the spirit, if not the letter, of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. But U.S. political motives are involved, too. The United States has long supported the EEC as a cornerstone of a new European political unity. Some U.S. officials now express fears that the EEC could dilute its political power by tying itself up in too many special agreements with nations that decline to support its political aims.

Profit Gap Of 24 Firms Held Too High**U.S. Study Under Way For Rules Violations**

WASHINGTON, April 12 (NYT)—Donald Rumsfeld, director of the Cost of Living Council, disclosed yesterday that at least 24 major companies with sales of \$50 million or more each have apparently violated Price Commission regulations by raising profit margins above permissible levels.

He said that companies in apparent violation of the stabilization program rule would be subject to sanctions, including price rollbacks and court action, unless they could "justify" the seemingly excessive profit margins.

No legal actions have yet been taken, nor were the companies identified.

The apparent violations were discovered in a "preliminary review" of 104 quarterly earnings reports. Mr. Rumsfeld said that "the fundamental control of prices is the regulation regarding profit margins. Firms are permitted to increase prices to cover increased costs if, and only if, such increases do not result in profit margins in excess of those established during the base period"—a company's average profit margins in two out of the three previous years.

So far the commission has examined only 212 corporate reports, one of these, only 105 were properly prepared. About 2,500 companies, accounting for about half of all sales in the nation, are required to submit reports.

Research Lag Cited in U.S.

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, April 12 (NYT)—Commerce Secretary Peter G. Peterson yesterday drew a bleak picture of domestic research and development efforts and offered a tentative outline of federal incentives to help U.S. industry update its technology.

Among the changes he mentioned was the shift in patent policy that would allow private domestic companies to use, on a royalty basis, patents developed with federal funds.

Mr. Peterson underscored the bare statistics of the drop in the nation's surplus of exports, even in those high-technology items that had for years aided the nation in maintaining a favorable balance of trade, by noting that in the last decade American investment in research and development in the non-military sector was only half that of France, West Germany, Britain, Italy or Japan in terms of percentage of gross national product.

Since a time lag exists between research and development investment and its commercial yield, the secretary said that "the gap in our R&D effort in the 1960s might mean that now we may be at a threshold of our competitive difficulties vis-à-vis the rest of the industrialized world."

"If we want to maintain our balance-of-payments position without further devaluations, we will have to innovate more effectively and intensify than we have in recent years," he added.

Mr. Peterson spent two hours before a House subcommittee, which has been holding hearings on the relationship between science, technology and the economy.

He said an assistant was working out a plan "to achieve greater commercial utilization of government patents."



Lord Erroll of Hale

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Lord Erroll of Hale has been elected to the board of RCA's principal UK operating subsidiary, RCA Ltd.

At Continental Oil Co. of Ireland, Delmar S. Williams has been promoted to president. Previously general manager of retail marketing for Conoco Europe Ltd., Mr. Williams succeeds Mark Baisstow, recently appointed a director of Conoco Europe.

Richard A. Mamma has been appointed managing director of the newly formed manufacturing and service center of Capital Controls Europe, based in Belgium.

Inventories In U.S. Grow

WASHINGTON, April 12 (AP-DJ)—Business inventories rose \$100 million in February and sales were down \$230 million, the Commerce Department reported today.

Inventories of all business climbed to a seasonally-adjusted \$180.57 billion in February from the upward-revised \$180.47 billion in January.

The February increase followed two months of far wider advances—\$325 million in January and \$530 million in December.

Wholesalers' stocks rose \$80 million, but manufacturers' inventories declined \$60 million, the report showed. Retailers' stocks increased \$100 million.

February sales of all business declined to a seasonally-adjusted \$120.57 billion from January's downward-revised \$120.59 billion.

Free Gold Price Rises Sharply, Near Peak

ZURICH, April 12 (AP-DJ)—The price of gold rose sharply today to near the record high in London and Zurich amid signs that South Africa is reducing its sales to the free market.

Calm interbank foreign exchange dealings indicated that the gold-price rise was not related to currency jitters.

In after-hours trading here the price was \$49.15 per ounce bid. \$49.25 offered, up 65 cents. The afternoon London price was \$49.25, up 40 cents. The record high was \$49.20-49.70 in Zurich and \$49.25 in London.

Since early February, the South African central bank's gold holdings have risen about 6 million rand, or \$8 million. Though the amount is not large, it indicates that South Africa is not selling all its current production on the market.

EEC Farm Chief Named

BRUSSELS, April 12 (AP)—The EEC Executive Commission today appointed Carlo Scarsella-Mugnoz, 65 years old, as member in charge of agriculture. He succeeds Silco Mansholt, who had been in charge of agriculture since the creation of the community in 1958, and is president of the commission. Mr. Scarsella-Mugnoz has been a member of the Italian parliament since 1953.

IBM Net Up 22%, Sales Gain 24%

ARMONK, N.Y., April 12 (Reuters)—International Business Machines Corp., which today reported a first-quarter earnings gain of 21.8 percent from the year-ago level, said it experienced a sharp increase in the proportion of equipment purchased outright.

First Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions)... 2,312.25 1,870.1
Profits (millions)... 305.71 250.31
Per Share 2.84 2.19
Outright sales as a percentage of gross sales rose to about 30 percent from last year's estimated first-quarter level of about 21 percent. A spokesman cautioned, however, that the outright sales figure includes all equipment and not just data processing equipment.

Chairman T. Vincent Learson, in a statement accompanying the

Profits Rise 27.1% At Westinghouse

report, said "the proportion of equipment purchased outright was considerably higher than the depressed level of the first quarter of 1971 and contributed significantly to the increase of 23.6 percent in total gross income over that period."

He said that first-quarter shipments were at a relatively high level due principally to the shipments of the new system 580 line. He added that the "high level of discontinuances of leased data processing equipment experienced

last year" moderated "only slightly" in the first quarter.

Westinghouse Electric
PITTSBURGH, April 12 (Reuters)—Westinghouse Electric chairman D.C. Burnham said today that "the strong order pattern... plus the expectation that consumer and industrial spending will gain momentum, lead me to look for continued improvement for the year as a whole."

First Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions)... 1,173.3 1,030.12
Profits (millions)... 42.75 33.63
Per Share 0.48 0.39
First-quarter net rose 27.1 percent while sales gained 14.8 percent from a year ago.

N.Y. Prices, Volume Soar

NEW YORK, April 12 (NYT)—Stock prices boiled higher today and then simmered down on late profit-taking as volume on the New York Stock Exchange boomed in the second-heaviest trading of 1972.

It was a market that continued to feed upon tasty earnings reports and favorable economic tidbits. Volume whooshed to 24.69 million shares, eclipsed this year only by the 25 million shares changing hands on Jan. 28. The combination of rising prices and rising volume is a classic recipe for a bull market.

Symbolizing the scampering spirit of the market was International Business Machines, which ran up 7 to 397 1/2 after selling at a record price of 399 3/4. This kingdom of all glamour stocks reported a brisk gain in March-quarter profits.

Among other issues climbing on news or improved earnings were: Polaroid, up 3 7/8 to 133. Greenwell, up 2 3/4 to 151 1/2. P.R. Giant, up 1 7/8 to 25 1/8. P.R. Mallory, up 4 1/2 to 64, and Howard Johnson, up 1 1/2 to 57 1/4.

Federal National Mortgage led the active list, rising 7 8 to 24 3/8 on volume of 510,600 shares. Second most-active Republic Corp. closed off 1 1/2 at 8 3/8. American Telephone, in third place, eased 1/4 to 43 1/8. The Dow industrials, flirting with a new high since the close of 1968, included several strong issues that enjoyed reports of better profits. In this category was

United Aircraft, up 2 to 89 after yesterday's gain of 3 7/8, as well as Owens-Illinois, up 1 1/2 to 51, and Westinghouse, up 1 to 52 1/2. As for the Dow indicator, it came within a whisker of finishing above the May 14, 1969, figure of 968.85, but still managed to reach new high ground for nearly three years.

The blue-chip Dow ended 4.36 higher at 966.96, after peaking for the session at noon with a reading of 971.40.

If the Dow surmounts the 968 level on a closing basis, its next target will be 968.21, the point at which stock prices peaked on Dec. 3, 1968, before tumbling into a bear-market abyss that found its floor ultimately in May, 1970, at 631.16.

Prices also finished higher in heavy trading on the American Stock Exchange.

The Amex index posted a gain of 0.07 to 28.52, while advances topped declines, 526 against 473. Turnover swelled to 7.59 million shares from 5.9 million yesterday.

Tokyo Exchange

Price	Price
Asahi Glass ... 241	Mitsui Bussan ... 250
Canon Camera ... 194	Mitsubishi Ind. ... 26
Dai Nippon ... 364	Mitsubishi Corp. ... 203
Fuji Bank ... 463	Mitsui & Co. ... 263
Fuji Photo ... 307	Mitsubishi ... 423
Hibi ... 118	Nippon Elec. ... 160
Honda Motor ... 340	Sharp ... 237
I. Choh ... 305	Shide ... 1730
Japan Airlines ... 479	Sony Corp. ... 479
Kanai El ... 830	Suntory ... 46
Kao Soap ... 506	Taiichi Marine ... 328
Kumho ... 208	Tokai Chem. ... 219
Kumho ... 203	Tokai ... 77
Kubota I. Wks. ... 320	Tokyo Marine ... 350
Matsui S. Ind. ... 769	Tokai ... 112
	Tokai Motor ... 629

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Summary Financial Statements at December 31, 1971
(millions of francs)

Balance - Sheet

Assets	Liabilities
Cash and deposits with banks at maximum 30 days	Current liabilities
Term deposits with banks	— deposits
Bills	— banks
Sundry debtors	Miscellaneous
Securities	Fixed liabilities
Miscellaneous	Net profit
Fixed assets	
20,233.~	20,233.~

Profit and Loss Account

Debit	Credit
Interest and commissions	1,227.~
General expenses	Other income
Reserves, amortization and miscellaneous	Balance brought forward
Net profit	1,360.~

An itemized balance-sheet and profit and loss account will be published in the "Mémorial-Revue Spécial des Sociétés et Associations" of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

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[illegible][illegible]

Brussels	Milan
Flat:	Flat:

Type of Piling	Weight Kg./sq.m.	Minimum Kg./lin.m.	Section Modulus minimum	Nominal length
Type A (370 tons)	105.30 kg./sq.m.	42.13 kg./lin.m.	552	25
Type B (120 tons)	112.30 kg./sq.m.	54.21 kg./lin.m.	1.150	37

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هَذَا مَا فِيهِ

Play-for-Pay Not Resolved

Strike Down to Last Issue

NEW YORK, April 12 (UPI)—Baseball owners and players were both aiming for settlement of the baseball strike today. Marvin Miller, the players' executive director said today, holding out the possibility that play could begin on Friday.

After 12 days of bitter wrangling, the issues have been narrowed to one—the "play for no pay" issue. According to Miller, "we are now negotiating on this issue. It is the play-for-no-pay issue which is keeping us apart. If we can

settle this today we can begin playing on Friday."

Miller had met today with John Gaherin, the negotiator for the owners, and with American League president Joe Cronin and National League president Charles Fennell, as well as a battery of attorneys for both sides.

Gaherin meanwhile had promised to get back to Miller and the players late this afternoon.

A primary consideration in the desire to resume play by Friday would be to insure the telecast of a game of the week on Saturday.

day, for which the fee is more than \$200,000, the amount lost because of the strike cancellation of last Saturday's game.

While Gaherin and Miller and their respective committees were still locked in negotiations today, commissioner Bowie Kuhn summoned all club owners to a summit meeting in Chicago for tomorrow morning.

Should the strike reach settlement prior to the owners' session with Kuhn, the meeting still would be held to discuss the strike's ramifications and future impact on the game.

Yesterday, the chief negotiators in the strike reached an agreement by which \$500,000 in surplus earnings from the pension fund would be added to pension benefits. It is halfway between the original proposal of the two sides—the players' \$1 million and the owners' nothing.

However, Miller added: "The basic principle of bargaining still applies. Until there's an agreement on everything there's no agreement on nothing."

But there can be no definite settlement until the play-for-pay issue is resolved. That matter revolves around the owners' desire to see the players suffer some loss from the strike and the players' desire to be paid for all games they play.

Late last night, each side had rejected the other's offer in this area.

Under the owners' proposal, the players would be docked their pay from the scheduled start of the season until they actually begin playing.

Then, if the missed games are made up, the players would be paid for separate admission make-ups—on open dates or as part of day-night doubleheaders—but would not be paid for games that are rescheduled as part of a one-admission doubleheader.

The players, on the other hand, offered to wait until September to negotiate the matter—when, they believe, heads are cooler and any financial losses are better known—and then if agreement can't be reached, the matter would be taken to arbitration.

The players later made another proposal that also was rejected. They said they'd be willing to lose a day's pay for two missed games that are made up as part of doubleheaders—a half day's pay for each make-up.

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British Soccer Relations Way Ahead of Baseball

By Mike Katz

BLACKPOOL, England, April 12 (UPI)—The headquarters of the Football League, the "game of the century," occupies a comfortable three-story house down the beach from this seaside resort.

The headquarters of the Professional Footballers' Association is situated in a dingy cubbyhole in the Corn Exchange building in grim industrial Manchester, about 60 miles away.

But management and employees in Britain's most popular sport are much closer than their American counterparts, at least since going through their own version of the Curt Flood case almost a decade ago.

Their case, decided in the British High Court on July 4, 1963 (our Independence Day, says Cliff Lloyd, secretary of the Players' Association, which took the case to court), resulted in a typical English compromise—the local version of the reserve clause was amended and players and management set out to install a workable system to air grievances.

This has led to an "independent" tribunal, which doesn't quite use arbitration but rather gentle persuasion to decide cases.

Lloyd says the tribunal has been "very, very successful" and agrees with Eric Ekwurh, assistant secretary of the Football League, that a player strike is unimaginable in British soccer.

Salaries Cause Disputes

Most of the disputes here arise from salary disagreements or player disengagement with coaches who keep them on the bench. They often involve player transfers, but in England, trades are not a problem any more. On a transfer deal, three signatures are needed—that of the club trading the player, the club receiving the player and the player. If the player refuses to sign, he can't be transferred.

If a player agrees to be traded, he receives 5 percent of the selling price, and in the last year there have been several individual transfer fees in England that have exceeded \$500,000. If the player requests a transfer, he gets no money, but usually his club will arrange a deal. If the club is unwilling to part with a player, he can bring his case to the tribunal and if he shows reasonable motives for the trade, the club is forced to comply.

But if the British players are nearly a decade ahead in labor relations, they are eight years behind their athletic American cousins in securing the financial fringe benefits. The minimum

salary in the First Division now reaches about \$20,000 a year before bonuses and instead of a maximum wage there is a no-cut rule.

"No player can be held at less favorable terms (from the year before) unless he agrees to accept less," says Lloyd.

The bonuses now cover gate receipts and stars such as George Best of Manchester United and Bobby Moore of West Ham probably receive so much per thousand when average attendance in the First Division last season, 30,294, goes over a certain mark.

But the main result of the Eastham case has been to reduce the possibility of long and costly disputes as the one now disrupting baseball. Before the Eastham case, the players' only recourse was to go to the Football League's Compensation Committee, a board composed of club directors. It was like going to see your boss's partner.

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FAT CHANCE—John Truden, 401-pound skier from Massachusetts, tries to buckle boots before heavy-weight championship slalom at Sugarloaf, Maine.

Tennis Groups in U.S. To Offer Peace Plan

By Neil Amdur

NEW YORK, April 12 (UPI)—With the hope of preserving the open era at Wimbledon and Forest Hills and extending the scope of the Davis Cup, a sweeping series of proposals for long-term peace in professional tennis will be presented at a meeting of the International Lawn Tennis Federation this weekend in Copenhagen.

If the plan is approved in principle or through compromise, it could open the Wimbledon and United States championships this year to all players, including contract professionals currently barred under federation rules. If the plan is flatly rejected, the feud between the sport's organized factions could intensify.

Also to be discussed at a separate but equally important session will be South Africa's exclusion or participation from Davis Cup matches this year and in 1973.

The peace plan to be presented to the federation's 10-member committee of management was drawn up by Lamar Hunt, owner of World Championship Tennis, and several top officials of the United States Lawn Tennis Association including Walter E. Elcock of Brookline, Mass., the first vice-president.

"Hopefully," Elcock said today by phone from Boston before departing for Europe, "we'll be able to have open tennis after the meeting."

The major proposals to be discussed will be as follows:

● Hunt would coordinate the international tournament calendar for the first four months of 1973. The federation, in turn, would operate the tournament schedule during the last eight months. The sport's top players, contract and independent professionals,

would participate in all of the major championships of both groups.

● Hunt would agree to stop further signings of such top independent pros as Cliff Richey and would release his players from existing contracts to allow them to become eligible for the Davis Cup, if they so desire. The contract pros also are banned from the Davis Cup, but the independent pros attached to national associations remain eligible.

● The 32 contract pros would play Wimbledon and the United States Open championships this year. WCT has scheduled a tournament for St. Louis during the same dates as Wimbledon, but Hunt has an "escape clause" in the contract with St. Louis officials that allow the tournament to be rescheduled if an international settlement can be achieved.

Richey, who recently won the South African Open title, will make his debut as a contract pro next week in a \$50,000 tournament in Charlotte, N.C.

The terms were not disclosed, but Richey, one of America's top-ranking players, had estimated his potential earnings as an independent pro at \$85,000 a year.

With deferred payments and favorable tax situations available in a long-term contract, it is likely that his guaranteed organization with the Dallas-based organization will exceed \$100,000 a year.

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Trail Rangers, 3 Games to 2 Canadiens Win to Extend Playoff

By Gerald Eskenazi

NEW YORK, April 12 (UPI)—One shot, a final-period drive by Jim Roberts, was the difference between the clubs last night as the Montreal Canadiens extended their Stanley Cup playoff series with the New York Rangers with a 2-1 victory.

The players took turns fighting one another with rushes and fancy stick-handling before a crowd of 17,250 at Madison Square Garden.

When it was over, the Canadiens, who now trail in games by 3-2, had moved this first-round, four-of-seven-game affair back to the Montreal Forum for a game tomorrow night. A loss would have eliminated them.

Only one team has trailed by 3-1 in games and gone on to win a series. That happened in 1942 when the Toronto Maple Leafs, who dropped the first three games of their final series, came back to win the cup from Detroit.

With Ed Giacomin in the Rangers' goal and Ken Dryden in Montreal's cage, there was no score in the opening period.

Dryden was the most spectacular player on the ice. Still considered a National Hockey League rookie, although he was named the most valuable performer in last year's playoffs, Dryden was simply a wall.

He was helpless on Vic Hadfield's power-play goal in the second period, though.

Frank Mahovlich tied the score within three minutes.

The shot by Roberts, his first goal of the series, came on a two-on-one breakaway. Pete Mahovlich cut down the middle, with Giacomin standing in the middle of the crease in case Roberts passed. Roberts didn't, and he hit the near side for the decisive goal.

Bruins Gain

BOSTON, April 12 (UPI)—Ken Hodge scored from five feet out.

NHL Playoffs

Today's Games

East Division Semifinals

Montreal 2, New York 1 (Roberts, P. Mahovlich; Hadfield).

(New York leads best-of-seven series, 3-1.)

West Division Semifinals

Minnesota 4, St. Louis 3 (Gibbs, Reid, Poirier; Drouin; Roberts, Ugar, S. Bourne).

(Minnesota leads best-of-seven series, 2-1.)

Does it sound confusing? It is. The new contract takes effect 1975.

Bill Putnam, president of the Hawks, confirmed last night in Atlanta that the signing had taken place Sunday night after many weeks of negotiations. Although Putnam refused to comment on the terms of the contract, Erving's adviser, Irvin Wiener, said, "The contract was for well over a million dollars."

Putnam said Erving would play for the Hawks "at the termination of his contract with the Squires in 1975—or sooner if we can buy it from Virginia before then."

Erving, a 6-foot-5-inch rookie with the Squires, signed a four-year \$500,000 contract with Virginia last year, with the payments to be spread over seven years. He was a junior at the University of Massachusetts at the time and one of the nation's leading college scorers and rebounders.

In February, Erving changed agents—from Bob Woolf, a Boston lawyer, who had negotiated his contract with the Squires, to Wiener, the manager of Walt Frazier Enterprises, a company that advises many athletes. Walt

Fischer Is Given Until Tomorrow To Put Up Money

BELGRADE, April 12 (UPI)—The Belgrade organizers of the world chess championship have given American challenger Bobby Fischer until Friday to post a \$35,000 guarantee that he will play. Otherwise, said championship director Milivoje Molerovic, the match slated to start June 22 between Fischer and titleholder Boris Spassky of the Soviet Union definitely will be off.

"What we need is a cable from Fischer to the American Chess Federation that they will stick to the original financial arrangement, and a \$35,000 deposit as a guarantee Fischer will take part," Molerovic said.

"We cannot wait any longer than Friday because of technical and other preparations we must take for the match to begin June 22," Molerovic said. A report yesterday which said that the Belgrade organizers have already definitely decided not to hold the first 12 matches of the 24-match event starting June 22 proved erroneous. The final 12 games are scheduled for Reykjavik.

49ers' Hindman Quits

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12 (AP)—Stan Hindman, a San Francisco 49ers defensive lineman, has said he was retiring from football to devote full time to his art career.

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Conducted by: PIERRE DERAUVY

PROOF: PIERRE DERAUVY - TIKALOWSKY

Reservations: Theatre, Agence, Durand, and Tel.: 504-00-01 and 504-85-80.

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